### A Pen Picture of the Famous New York Financier.

I am aware that Jay Gould is not a new subject to write on, says Mr. Grundy, but, as I have seen the man almost daily for years, I can tell you the truth about him, and all writers have not done that. Jay Gould is a great coward. When out in the city at night he is in constant dread of being shotted or felled with a sand-bag. His residence is on the corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-seventh street, and it is not an uncommon thing for him to run over to the Windsor hotel, directly across the street, for a little gossip or to visit some railway magnate who may be stopping there during his stay in the city. He is quick in all his move-ments, and in passing along the street looks furtively from side to side, and ever and anon behind him.

In that little run from his own house to the hotel he skips nimbly down the steps from the door, and skurries across the street as if he were persued. meets any one he will look searchingly. almost anxiously into his face and at the same time edge away. To see him a person would think he dil not draw his breath from the time he left his house until safe in the corridor of the hotel, and the change in the expression of his face and his movements indicate that he is g'ad to be in the bright light among men whom he knows.

As a rule Gould does not go to the Windsor or any other place of resort oftener than twice a week. He spends his evenings in the seclusion of his home in perfect contentment. He is known to be a thoroughly domesticated man, found of his wife and family, and willing to surrender other pleasure to him the greater enjoyment of their company.

A personal description may not be

out of place.

To every body in New York Gould is known as "the little man." much under the medium height and slender, but his figure is neat and compact. His head is small, round and high and built well up from the fore-His eyes are deep set, black and sharp, and his nose is straight and well formed. His lips are thin and

It is doubtful if any one living in New York ever saw his chin. For twenty years, at least, he has worn long, full beard, which is kept closely trimmed on the cheeks, but is allowed to extend down to about where the second stud in his shirt bosom would be His head is covered with a thick growth of black hair that is fine and His complexion is quite sallow. and his general demeanor is Saturnian and reserved.

His hands are small and shapely. They are somewhat bony and sinewy in appearance, and look better in gloves than they do bare. In his dress Gould is extremely plain. For years his head covering has been a black round hat, while during the summer he has appared in a straw or tall white His favorite suit of clothing is something approaching a dark steel-gray or pepper-and-salt, cut in the ordinary business style. The vest buttons high up under his beard, and it is only when he turns his head that his black silk scarf is exposed. His colors and cuffs are always scrupulously clean and white, but unostentatious.

His feet are small and effeminate He is neat about his footwear, which is bright in polish. In the summer he wears low shoes and bright socks. adorns himself with no jewelry, and as often as any thing his watch is held by a black silk guard,

In conversation about business affairs Gould seems to concentrate his whole mind, not only on the subject, but the erson he is talking with. If he is sitting down he is sure to pick up something lying on the table or desk near It may be a penholder, a toothpick or a scrap of paper. He will twirl it between the thumb and forefinger of both hands while conversing. and every now and then raise his eyes

to look at the person addressing him The glance is penetrating, and he who meets it feels that Gould is not depending on what he says, but is seek-ing to analyze his words. His keen black eyes give great force to his inquiring looks, but there is no stare about them. He raises his eyes quickly and apparently casually, but pene-When he asks a question he tratingly is very deliberate in his speech.

He speaks in a low, pleasant tone, and his questions are usually framed in a few words. It is a habit of his to allow the person seeking him to do the talking and to confine himself to answering questions put to him. He is all ing. I have a notion to quit the hotel the while apparently giving the closest attention and weighing carefully all grateful. —Arkansaw Traveler. that is said. He is non-committal, and very rarely makes up his mind to do or not to do a thing while the conversa-tion is in progress. He will say he would like to consider the matter, or would be glad to see the person again

It is rarely that Gould transacts any thing in the way of physical business in his office, but he is capable of laying out enough work mentally, in half hour to keep a score of clerks busy for a fortnight. He seldom looks after details, but having fixed in his mind on the general scope of a plan, if he approves it he orders it to be carried out by experienced managers. He is quick in the transaction of his business, and if he spares an hour for the consideration of any one subject it must be of more than ordinary importance. He has little communication with the people about him in business. His views in regard to all calculations or operations which he controls are conveyed through his son, George J. Gould.

Gould likes the society of his employes, and is comparatively generous to them. Men of special ability he has great admiration for and fully appreciates their worth. It is a singular fact that he very rarely likes to see any one in his service grow rich. He reason: that a competency would make the man

indifferent and independent. The language used by Gould is plain, but not ungrammatical. He rarely ma, i uses a word of five or six syllables and skin? is always clear and to the point. His manner is refined, and his words, like gentle. Wherever be is he is retiring | plush?-Chicago Tribune.

VAST CATACOMES

In Which Early Christians Took Shelter from Persecution.

There are sixty-one catacombs, writes a foreign correspondent, which were originally quarries from which the Romans obtained the cemeat and stone for building their city. In these subterranean passages the early Christians took shelter in times of persecution. There they celebrated the Lord's supper and held their "agapa" or love-feasts. These catacombs extend twenty-two miles from the walls of Rome into the "campagna" or fields around. There exist underground no less than 1,200 chapels, also 600 shafts or decents, some with steps, others like holes for ventilation: through the holes the bodies of their martyred brethern and sisters in faith and in times of persecution food and raiment were let down to the Christians below.

There are in the catacombs twentytwo miles of streets, or subterranean passages. On one of these decents is an nscription, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord henceforth," an extract from the Revelation. The early Christians deposited their dead in the chapels, which had tombs like shelves superposed in layers. On these ledges the bodies of the Christians were placed after having been embalmed. in each a central tomb called the Triumphal ark. In this common tomb forty, or even a hundred, bodies of martyrs were brought down with songs of triumph and thanksgiving to God as they went step by step singing the 116th psalm.

The immensity of the catacombs can be imagined by comparing them to five extensive spiders' webs placed one upon another in entire complicity; no one knows where they begin nor where they end. If those passages of about two feet wide could be joined to form one single street they would extend 900 miles in length. Imagine these 900 miles all bordered by tombs and you have an idea of the immensity of the catacombs. Tombs upon tombs, graves upon graves, catacombs upon cata-Sometimes you go down 50 feet under ground, sometimes 100, and even 150 feet. They resemble the layers of strata in a coal mine. God has preserved these vast catacombs to be silent witnesses of his truth as it was professed 1800 years ago. The catacombs are named cemeteries because that word means "a sleeping-place," and declares the faith of the primitive Christians on the subject of death. The word "death" is not found in the catacombs; you may travel league after league in them and it is not death but life, that is expressed everywhere. These early Christians never said of their departed friends "they are dead." "they sleep." During 450 years 7,000,000 Christians have been intomed in the catacombs; of this number 2,000,-

## Discouraged

000 died as martyrs.

Fire was discovered in the principal hotel of a town !- Georgia. About two hours later a man stepped up to the proprietor of the hotel and said:

"Look here you ought to be arrested for obtaining money under false pre-

'How so?" "Why, you advertised your hotel as

strictly fireproof." Well," replied the proprietor, "the

hotel is still standing. "Of course, but look at it. My room was demolished-my two trunks are burned up.

"My dear sir," said the proprietor, "I advertised my hotel as fire-proof, but in the advertisement no mention made of your baggage my fault that you go about the country carrying combustible luggage. I must sir, that you are very hard BRY.

'And, another thing," shouted the injured boarder, "I have sustained serious bodily injuries. My hand you, see, is frightfully burned."

"Yes, but I insist that my advertisement said nothing in regard to your hand. Here you come along, burn your hand and blame me for saying that my house is fire-proof. I must say that you are the most unreasonable man I ever saw.

"You are the biggest fool I ever saw?" the injured man exclaimed. "Well, but have I made contrary claims? Does my advertisement take cognizance of such a possibility? simply advertise my hotel as fire-proof and here you claim that I have obtained money under false pretenses simply because I happen to be the biggest fool

# A Ch s .- Playing Sultan.

The present sultan is one of the most enthusiastic chess amateurs in Europe. He will play the game for hours without intermission, and will not allow any matter of state to interfere with the problem in which at the time he is engaged. His ministers often find themselves unable to approach the Imperial presence, for the reason that the sultan is deep in a game. They and their state raft have to wait until the sultan has checkmated his adversary or de eided upon the next move. Abdul Hamid has his own court chess-player, a Hungarian, who receives a handsome salary for letting the sultan win a few games off him each day. It is said that the present court chessman's predecessor was dismissed from office because he ungenerously insisted on profiting by his imperial antagonist every time. The Hungarian master there-fore plays a very poor game to the sultan, and makes a point of looking crestfallen at each defeat whereat the house of Otham crows with delight and his hands.-London Court claps Journal.

Making the Responses. Lattle Girl (at church)-"All we, like sheep, have gone astray"-mamma, isn't Mrs. Upjohn's sacque scal-

Mamma-Hush, Bessle. Attend to your responses-"And there is no good his ways, it might be said, are soft and in us"-can't you see it's nothing but WOMAN'S SUFFRACE.

Answers Some Objections.

Let no man or woman be mistaken as to what this movement for women's suffrage really means, writes Mrs. Fawcett in the Woman's World. We none of us want to turn the world upsidedown, or to convert women into men. We want women, on the contrary, above all things to continue womanlywomanly in the highest and best sense -and to bring their true woman's influence on behalf of whatsoever things are true, honest, just, pure, lovely and of good report, to bear upon the conduct of public affairs. Some people attempt to meet the claim of women to representation by the absurdly irrelevant remark, for I can not call it an argument, that women householders ought not to vote for members of parliament because they can not be police-men and can not be soldiers. Who wants them to be either policemen or soldiers? There must always be a certain division of labor between the The physical constitution of a woman fits her to perform certain duties, on which the welfare of society in a high degree depends. The physical constitution of a man fits him for certain other duties, one of which is that of external defenes. And there are certain other duties which men and women must undertake jointly and in co-operation with one another, and from which the total withdrawal of one sex or the other is fraught with danger and mischief. Those who are in favor of woman's suffrage maintain that the duty of loving one's country, of understanding her interests, of endeavoring to influence public affairs by the choice of men of high character and true patriotism to serve in Parliament, is one which is incumbent on women as well as on men. There is nothing in the nature of a woman which fits her to be a policeman or a soldier, and there is nothing in the nature of a woman which unfits her to love her country and to serve her by helping to send good men to promote sound legislation in Parliament

People sometimes talk as if fighting for one's country were the only way of serving her. Surely that is takin very one-sided view of a nation's inter-All work well done, all services cets. in lifting up the lives of others to a higher level, "All we have wished or hoped or dreamed of good," forms the real treasury of national greatness. I have no wish to disparage the usefulness, the necessity, of the army and the police force; but civilization owes quite as much to that great host of silent, busy workers, of whom at least half are women, through whose labors alone there is anything worth preserv ing, as to the army and the police force for preserving it.

### A Great Centennial.

This is a great era of centennial rejoicings. Cincinnati has just finished a handsome example; Columbus had a nice little one, and Marietta was engaged for a whole season. New York city is now to try her hand.

What New York will celebrate is the hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of the first president of the United States. His name was George Washington, and it has been stated that he

On the 29th of next April the chief executive of this republic, together with his cabinet, the supreme court and other distinguished assistants, will leave Mount Vernon on the Potomac, and proceed to New York over the same path pursued a hundred years before by the distinguished Virginian who was then on his way to become our first president.

But the progress will be somewhat different. Times have changed. We have vessels moved by steam now; and we have the electric wire. Then it took a fortnight to transmit persons between the two places, and almost as long for the transmission of thought. Now the former cover the distance in a day, and the latter goes in the twinkle of an

The surroundings have also changed Then we had thirteen states, and nine millions of people all told. Now we have thirty-eight states and sixty millions of people. Then we half occupied a little strip of country on the seashore and the tidal rivers. rule a continent, and a pire to a hem-

Well, we are going to make a noise about it in New York on the hundredth anniversary, and all the nations of the world are to help us. There is to be a vast amount of gunpowder fired off and an equal supply of oral exhibition. Chauncey M. Depew is to be the grand orator of the occasion, and that insure cess. Dr. Kichard S. Storrs, D. D. LL. D., is to make the prayer, and his eloquent competence is well known. John Greenleaf Whittier, who was eighty-one years old last week, is to furnish an original poem, and that means an event in the literary world. President Benjamin Harrison will de liver an address, and Archbishop Cor-

rigan will pronounce the benediction. That is an admirable bill of fare, so to speak; and it will all be rendered from the steps of the sub-treasury building in Wall street-the site of the old Federal hall, where Washington took the oath of office. He did not know much about Wall street then, and Wal street did not know much about itself Just at present it pretty much runs the machine; and its fo, theoming rejoicing over the fact that constitutional ernment has existed with us for a hundred years will attract the attention of the civilized world.-Cincinnati En-

# A Bird in the Hant.

"Would you like to have an engagement?" asked a theatrical manager of a musician. "No: I don't seem to care about it."

was the cautious reply. "Lots of money in it for you." "How much'll you promise?"
"A hundred dollars a week and ex-

penses. Better try it.' "No, I guess not. You see, I've got a sure thing on \$27 a month playing the organ, in a church here."-Merchant Traveler.

MARRIED AN' GONE.

An English Lady Makes a Plea and The house is terrible lonesome since Milly's

gone away:
Though she's only gone across the road it's
'cause she's gone to stay;
An' when she come in to see me now she's
full o' talk of Fred,
Tell I'd like to take him back the barn an'

ns to me the good old days is over now an gone, An nothin left but lonesomeness an gray

Why, I 'member when she used to come a toddin to the gate An' be watchin' down the lane for me, an'

couldn't hardly wait Tell see saw me come a-hurryin' up the lane to her an' home, Au' then nothin' couldn't hold her, she's so giad to see me come.

Then when old sund-man come around and sleepy-time would be, No one could tell the stories right exceptin' only me.

cheeks would glow When she'd say "she'd stick to father: didn't want no other beau." There's no one now to scold me of I wear a

I should vote: There's nothin' but remember tell suthin's

There's notan but remember tell sutain's like to break.

Though I try to seem as chipper as old times, jest for her sake.

O, Milly! ef you only could be little once

underground:

Germany May Get It. The news which somes by telegraph from the Hague, that the king of Holiand is in the last extressity, and a regent is contempiated until the end comes, is of the greatest importance. The king has no son, and his daughter cannot inherit his rights and als daughter cannot inherit his rights as grand duke of Luxembourg, which small territory therefore becomes a lapsed fiel of the Gorman empire. The present emperor is nothing if not inilitary, and it cannot be doubted that he will do now what his grandfather did with regard to Schieswig-Hoistein. Any one who does not perceive that the Hohencollerus are acting upon a well defined plan of uniting under the we'l defined plan of uniting under the shadow of their empire every community that can be claimed as German is wanting an the faculty of perception. The precedent of Schleswig Holsicia, shows what may be expected. The German empire was only entitled to Hoisten but a good slice of Schleswig was taken because it contained a harbor on the open sea, which might be of extreme future importance. It is upon the cards that the German emperor will not be satisfied with Luxembours, but will take some of Holland, too, and the amount will depend entirely on his modera-tion, for the little state lies at his mercy. This will give the empire the magnificent colonies of Holland, which are extremely valuable, besides bringing it so close to the English coast that invasion would be easy, and the battle of Dorking a foregone con

### Prohibition Losses.

Some interesting figures showing the tendency of Massachusetts on the question of licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors have been submitted to the legislature by the secretary of state.
In 1886 out of 349 cities and towns only

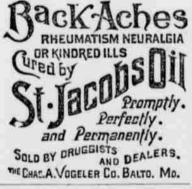
The popular majority against license showed 50.9 per cent of the people of the state to be in favor of the policy of prohibition. In 1887, with the same number of cities and towns, the majority against license had become 51.18 per cent of the total. The total was 181, per cent of the total. was 16.5 per cent of the fotal. The total was 16.5 per cent greater thas in 1886. In 1888, when the number of cities and towns was 351, 85, or 22 per cent, voted yes. The total vote was increased 2.5 per cent in this year, and 43.45 per cent was in favor of license. This is a set-back for the Prohibitionist.

# She's Made a Home.

Miss Snyder came to Dakota from Evans' Ships Shyder came to Dakota Iron Evanston, Ill., five years ago "take a claim." She located nine miles west of Woodstock, b. iit a snug little house, and settled down. She supported herself by coming to town and doing washing and cleaning for the housewives, walking in and out to ber claim. Then see taught the district school. She holds a state certificate from the superclaim. Then she taught the district school. She holds a state certificate from the super intendent of schools of Ohio. From time to time she improved her pince as she felt able, and made a decided success at farm-ing. Since she filed her claim the property advanced rapidly in value. January 22 she made her final proof.

### The Last the Worst. Dullard-"So old man Richly is dead at

Brightly—"I wonder he lived so long, oth all the doctors. Why, Dr. Shalpel Brightly—"I wonder he lived so to with all the doctors. Why, Dr. Shal had a back at him and a dozen others." "And now the undertaker has him." "Yes, by gum! and he ar se the worst. got seven backs and a hearse after him."



# Diamond Vera-Cura

FOR DYSPEPSIA. A POSITIVE CURR FOR INDIGESTION AND ALI business Troubles Arriving Therefrom.

r Deputation General Dealer will get Vera there for you is not already to suck, or it will be see. By mail on receipt of 25 cb., it becres \$1.000 in stumps prempie sent on vereigt of 2-cent stamp THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Mc

## What Scott's Emulsion Has Done Over 25 Pounds Cain in 10 Weeks

Experience of a prominent Citizen THE CALIFORNIA SOCIETY F. B. THE SCIPER-SION OF VICE.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 7th, 1886. I took a severe cold u-on

mychest and lungs and did not give it proper attention; it developed into bronchitis, and in the fall of the same year I was threat-ened with consumption, Physicians ordered me to a more congenial climate, and I came to San Franciseo. Soon after my arrival Icommenced aking Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites regularly three times a day In ten weeks my avoirdu-pols went from 155 to 180 pounds and over; the cough meantime ceased.

C. R. BENNETT. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

We call our camel's hair shawis as we do because they are not camel's hair. In the Vale of Cashmere, scene of "Lalla Rooks," they are made. It is an independent state of India, sought by British officers as a health resort. Heavy Ballantine, lecturing

punch bin the head.

hairs comin' in.
Why, I 'member when she used to come

An' then when she was older how her purty

shabby coat; There s nobody to lead me in the way that

Jest my iour-year-old, thet didn't love no one but father—then Jest to keep ye so—unchangin' tell the sleepy man came round; An' you an' me, my baby, slept together

## Florence E. Pratt in Judge.

Paine's Celery Compound is a unique tonic and appetizer. Pleasant to the taste, quick in its action, and without any injurious effect, it gives that rugged health which makes everything taste good. It cures dyspepala and kindred disorders. Physicians prescribe it, and you will recommend it after you have used it. \$1.00. Six for \$5.00. Druggists. WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt. Builds Up the System. "In the spring of 1887 I was all run down. I would get up in the morning with so tired a feeling, and was so weak that I could hardly get around. I bought a bottle of Pains's Celery Compound, and before I had taken it a week I feit very much better. I can cherrfully recommend it to all who need a building up and strengthening medicine."

Mrs. B. A. Dow. Burlington, V.

Mrs. B. A. Dow, Burlinston, Vt. LACTATED FOOD The Physicians' Purmite DIAMOND DYES Chin't be equaled. Never Crock

Where Camel's Hair Shawls are Made

before the American geographical society in New York, said that the Cashmere shawl industry had, justly, a world-wide fame. But it was a mistake to suppose, as was universally done, that the material compos

ing the shawl was camel's hair. No camel's hair entered into the composition. They were made of Cashmera goat's hair, two kinds of which, the Putto and Pashimina,

were used respectively for the coarse and fine varieties. The weavers, who were men and boys, were paid only three cents a day. A few merchants have entire control of the

A few merchants have entere control of the industry. The land paid England an annual tribute of three shawis, one horse and fifteen pounds of Pasnimian in acknowledgement of her supremacy. Cushmere was rich in mineral wealth. Four years ago a great amount of snow fell, causing great avalanches which tore away a whole side of a mountain, scattering a shower of samplifres in the valley below and lowering

sapphires in the valley below, and lowering

the price of that gem throughout the world,

MakesYouHungry

"I have used Paine's Celery Compound and

it has had a salutary effect. It invigorated

the system and l

feel like a new

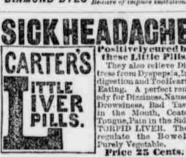
man. It improves

the appetite and

facilitates diges-

tion." J. T. COPE

LAND, Primus, S.C.



CARTER MEDICINE GO., NEW YORK. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.



The most certain and safe Pain REMEDY in the world that instantly stops the most excruciating pains. It is truly the great CON-OUEROR OF PAIN, and has done more

good than any known remedy. For SPRAINS, BRUISES, BACK-ACHE, PAIN in the CHEST or SIDES, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, or any other EXTERNAL PAIN, a few applications act like magic, causing the PAIN to INSTANTLY STOP.

For CONGESTIONS, INFLAMMA-TIONS, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, COLD in the CHEST, RHEUMA-TISM, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, PAINS in the Small of the Back, etc., more extended, longer con tinued and repeated applications are necessary to effect a cure. All INTERNAL PAINS, (in the Bow-

ols or Stomach), CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, NAUSEA, VOM-ITING, HEARTBURN, DIARRHŒA COLIC, FLATULENCY, FAINTING SPELLS, are relieved instantly and QUICKLY CURED by taking internally as directed. Sold by Druggists. Price 50c.

Only \$3 for a 240-lb Family Scale!

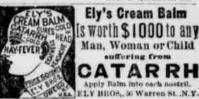


American Farm Scale Co., Chicago.

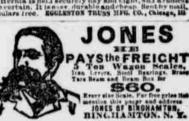
Good Wages, \$500 besides offering who shall do the best work for us; \$400 to the second, and so on down. These prizes are EXTRA compensation to the best workers. A good chance to pay off that mortgage, secure a home, or start house keeping. CURTIS PUBLISHING CO. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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Swift's Specific is entirely a veg-med is the only medicine which term ferefula. Blood Humors, Cancer a



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PENS Stationers weep them. Shandard quality.

John St. ESTERBROOK.

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Concumption 1 Concumption BEST remedy for BEST HOME STULY, Book-beeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Shorthand, etc., there-many taught by mail. Low rates. Circulars free.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy here and we will help you to good positions. Address American School of Telegraphy, Madison, Wis. ASTHMACAN BE CURED. A trial bot-

COLD at anything else in the world Lither sex Costly surface. Themse knew Address, Think & to, Augusta, Malas PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

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